

The son of that great pianist is a regular grafter. Inherited his father's touch, didn't he? —The Bohemian.

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Established June 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1908 10 PAGES, Price Five Cents.

## SEVENTY-ONE PERISHED IN MINE AT HANNA, WYO.

### Over Fifty Killed in Second Explosion Belonged to Gallant Party Engaged in Rescue Work.

#### Usual Heartrending Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit, Widows and Orphans Weeping for Lost Husbands and Fathers.

(Special to The Herald.) Hanna, Wyo., March 29.—Seventy-one men are known to have lost their lives in mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal company here, although only fifty-four names are obtainable. Seventy-one coffins have been rushed to Hanna. The bodies of Alexander Tennant and Matt Huhtala, of the rescue party, were found at daylight 100 feet from the east slope, having been blown from the mine by the second explosion, which snuffed out the lives of more than fifty men. Tennant's head could not be found, and one arm was some distance from the body. Huhtala's body was horribly mangled. Warburton, Munson and Perry were taken out last night. All were badly burned, and all those still in the mine have been given up for dead.

#### Rescuers Working Heroically.

The rescuing party is working heroically, but the bodies will probably not be reached for several days, as it will be necessary to close the west slope and smother the fires below the tenth level and then draw off the large quantities of gas before entering the colliery. Of the dead men fully 80 per cent were married men, and practically all leave children. All but three men in official capacities in the three mines were killed, including three superintendents, foremen, fire bosses, gas watchers and others. The second explosion was due to the carelessness of the relief workers, who rushed into the workings unorganized, without a leader, and attempted to brattice off some of the entries in which there were large quantities of gas, this gas being forced into the fire area and exploding. This one mine has claimed more than 300 victims during the twenty years of operation.

#### MANY WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

#### Wildest Excitement Prevails in the Little Coal Camp.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 29.—Between fifty-five and seventy men lost their lives in two explosions in coal mine No. 1, owned by the Union Pacific Coal company, at Hanna, yesterday afternoon and last night. The explosions were caused by gas and coal dust, and each was followed by fire. The first occurred at 3 o'clock, when eighteen mine-workers, including a superintendent and three bosses, were killed.

The second explosion occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night, snuffing out the lives of fifty-four men. A party of a rescue party, including State Mine Inspector D. M. Elies, the names of the men killed in the first explosion were ascertained from the company's books, but those of the rescuers were not known, as no record was kept of those who volunteered for this dangerous work.

The wildest excitement prevailed today in Hanna and at the mine, where hundreds are congregated, including widows, children and other relatives of the victims. Men and women are running about wringing their hands and crying, while many little children,

separated from their mothers in the semi-panic condition that prevails, are sobbing and trembling in fear. After the second explosion additional appeals were telegraphed to all surrounding towns for assistance. One train is being rushed west from Omaha, carrying officials of the Union Pacific railroad and the Union Pacific Coal company.

#### Rescue Work Hazardous.

The regular force of men employed at mines Nos. 2 and 3 were pressed into rescue work, which is extremely difficult and hazardous. The bodies of four of the eighteen men who lost their lives in the first explosion were located last night, but owing to the ever-increasing volume of gas, which threatened to explode at any moment, no effort was made to remove them to the surface.

#### Fire Started a Week Ago.

Fire started in the colliery last Sunday, since which time attempts at regular intervals have been made to extinguish it. Yesterday it was deemed unsafe to send the miners down into the workings, and they were notified not to report for duty. Superintendent Briggs, with a team of picked men, the best and most experienced hands in the camp, went into the mine to fight the fire, but at 2 o'clock the flames had become beyond their control, and at 3 o'clock connected with the walled-off gas and a terrific explosion followed. The victims were all below the tenth level, and it is likely that the flames have consumed the corpses.

#### DEAD AND MISSING.

##### Exact Number of Men in Rescue Party Unknown.

Denver, Colo., March 29.—A Republican special from Hanna, Wyo., says that a carefully prepared list of the missing as a result of the two explosions yesterday in mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal company contains fifty-eight names, and of this number five dead bodies have been recovered. Before further attempt at rescuing the dead can be made the fire in the tenth level, which was the direct cause of the two explosions must be extinguished. Work to this end consumed the entire day, effort being directed especially to closing the west slope, which it is hoped will eventually smother the raging flames.

#### The Known Dead.

Robert Warburton.  
Peter Munson.  
Alexander Tennant.  
Matt Huhtala.  
Benjamin Perry.

#### The Missing.

David Elias, state mine inspector.  
Alexander Briggs, mine superintendent.

Joseph Burton.  
Alfred Dodds.  
James Knox.  
Gus Ramie.  
P. A. Boyd.  
Cappa Lahti.

Continued on Page 2.



## BINGHAM FIGHT ENDS SERIOUSLY

### Victim of Austrian Row at Boarding House May Die of Wounds.

In a row at an Austrian boarding house at Bingham at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, Sam Belich, proprietor of the place, was stabbed by Mike Brackulich, a smelter hand. After a hard chase through the foothills, the assailant of Belich was captured by Constable S. B. Cully.

The trouble came up about the accommodation of three new boarders at the boarding house. Belich was explaining his rules to the new boarders when Brackulich, who had been drinking, started to make suggestions as to the way these men should be accommodated. Belich told him to keep still and Brackulich drew a long knife. He rushed at Belich and stabbed him several times. The more serious wounds consist of stabs in the neck and back, two of which pierced the lungs.

Belich sank to the floor from the effect of the wounds his assailant dashed through the door and down the canyon. Constable Cully, who was called a few moments later, followed. He caught sight of the fugitive several times but the latter managed to evade him for two hours, after which he found his man hiding in a thicket. Brackulich was brought to the county jail last night.

As soon as possible the wounded man was brought to St. Mark's hospital in Salt Lake. He is attended by Doctors Worthington and Bonnard. Belich has a chance to live, but it is feared that his wounds may prove fatal.

#### OUT OF THE MIRE.

##### National Bank of Commerce Will Re-open Today.

Kansas City, March 29.—Its credit restored, with \$6,000,000 in cash and exchange with which to pay a deposit account of \$12,000,000, and with financiers of national prominence in charge, the National Bank of Commerce will reopen tomorrow, three months and twenty-five days after it was closed by the controller of the currency.

W. B. Ridgely, who will be president of the reorganized bank, and who resigned last week as comptroller of the largest stockholders in the city, and his new bank. His brother, Edward Ridgely, will be cashier.

#### HENRY HEATH DEAD.

##### Another Pioneer of Utah Answers Last Call.

Henry Heath, a Utah pioneer, died at his home 840 South West Temple street, at 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Heath came to Utah in 1848 and had lived here since that time. He was well known and widely respected. He was born November 22, 1828, in England and came to the United States when a child. His sickness lasted three weeks and was the result of old age. All the members of his family had been notified of the approach of death and he was with him at the time, it being the first reunion in twenty years.

#### COMES TO AMERICA TO GET NEW IDEAS

##### JAPANESE PURSUING KOREANS TO THE DEATH

Tokio, March 29.—General Okazaki, commanding the Japanese troops in Korea, returned to Tokio today. In an interview with the Associated Press, he said: "The situation in Korea is practically quelled, only a few bandit organizations remaining. The people of Korea are beginning to understand Japan's beneficent intentions. We shall actively pursue the remaining insurgents, who are merely robbers and murderers, undeserving of sympathy."

#### CENTRAL PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

A dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and 4 per cent on the common stock of the Central Pacific Railroad company was declared by the board of directors at a meeting held here yesterday morning. The dividend was on the basis of the right of way from Ogden to Sparks to the Southern Pacific.

#### TRADE MARK AGREEMENT.

Tokio, March 30.—Conventions between Japan and the United States and Japan and Great Britain covering trade marks and patents will be signed shortly.

#### ANSWERS LAST CALL.

Lynchburg, Va., March 29.—Colonel Maurice S. Langhorne, who commanded the Eleventh Virginia regiment during the civil war, died here last night, aged 85 years.

If He Isn't at School, You Know Where to Find Him.

## Bryan and Harmon Banquet

Kansas City, March 29.—William J. Bryan and Judson Harmon of Cincinnati will be the guests of honor at the banquet of the Young Men's Democratic club of Missouri in Convention hall tomorrow night. Arrangements for eighteen hundred banquets have been made. A number of tickets have been disposed of to out-of-town Democrats. Four of Missouri's ex-governors, Crittenden, Francis, Stone and Dockery, together with Governor Folk, will occupy seats at the guest table.

After the banquet has been served, the galleries, seating 10,000 persons, will be thrown open to the public.

## CAUSED A BIG SENSATION

### Young Kentucky Woman Denounced Governor Willson and the Latter Replied.

Louisville, Ky., March 29.—A sensation was caused tonight at a meeting held at MacAuley's theatre for the purpose of organizing a Louisville branch of the Law and Order league, recently formed to combat night riding, when Miss Alice Lloyd arose and vigorously denounced the movement and the policies of Governor Willson.

Governor Willson, who was in the audience, but not on the program, immediately replied to Miss Lloyd's strictures. Miss Lloyd is a member of one of the most prominent families in Kentucky and a resident of Winchester. The speeches were heard and delivered with perfect decorum, but there were evidences of intense feeling. The resolutions adopted simply denied in toto Miss Lloyd's charges and called on Governor Willson to call out the entire state militia and set it to patrolling the tobacco district. This Governor Willson, after the resolutions had been adopted, refused to do, saying simply that the depleted condition of the state treasury would not permit of such a heroic remedy under present conditions.

#### POPS FOR TOM WATSON.

##### National Convention Will Meet in St. Louis This Week.

St. Louis, March 29.—In a response to a call issued on Dec. 2 by Chairman James H. Ferris of the People's Party national committee, the national Populist convention will be held here on April 2, in the Olympic theatre, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States and transacting such other business as may come before the convention.

Chairman Jay W. Forrest of the national provisional committee said today: "There will be 1,100 delegates in the convention, all of whom are instructed to vote for Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for president, except the Nebraska delegation of thirty-seven, who are instructed for Bryan, and the Alabama delegation, who favor 'Former Congressman M. W. Howard."

## SPRECKELS IN MEXICO.

### American Millionaire Seeks Concession for a Railroad.

Mexico City, March 29.—John D. Spreckels, the millionaire ship owner and railroad builder of California, who arrived here today for the purpose of securing from the Mexican government a railroad concession, denied that he has any intention of deserting to the United States, and that he is not in Mexico for any other line in Mexico. Neither has he any desire to build an extensive system in Lower California to the chief lower points of that territory.

His business in Mexico, said Mr. Spreckels tonight, "is to obtain a concession from the Mexican government for the right to build a railroad for a distance of fifty miles parallel with the border between Mexico and the United States, which road will form a section of the line now being built between San Diego and Yuma. I desire, on account of being able to get better grades, to 'dip' into Mexico and construct the line for possibly fifty miles on Mexican soil, and then re-enter the United States. I am not seeking any concession except the one mentioned and have never contemplated a line in Lower California. The route I wish to follow runs through Imperial valley, an extremely rich region, and which, with proper facilities, will become a great producer of agricultural products. My line will not interfere with any other enterprise."

Mr. Spreckels states that he anticipates no difficulty in securing the concession. He will remain here ten days.

## SCANDAL IN WYOMING.

### President of State University Removed by Trustees.

Laramie, Wyo., March 29.—The board of trustees of the University of Wyoming yesterday noon peremptorily removed President Frederick Monroe Tisdell, on the grounds of alleged maladministration. Insubordination and untruthfulness in university affairs. Professor J. F. Towar was made acting president. Recently President Tisdell issued a public statement making graft charges against the trustees.

## HAYWOOD MAKES VIOLENT SPEECH

### Predicts Defeat of Both the Great Parties at the Fall Election.

Chicago, March 29.—W. D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, denounced President Roosevelt, Governor Gooding of Idaho and other public officials at a mass meeting of Socialists held here this afternoon. At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted protesting against the use of troops in the strike of miners in Alaska, and predicting the defeat of the party next fall of the Republican and Democratic parties, and said it was time to change the country "from a political junkshop to an industrial workshop."

The throwing of a bomb in New York yesterday he referred to as "the work of a poor devil who predicted the defeat of the party next fall of the Republican and Democratic parties, and said it was time to change the country "from a political junkshop to an industrial workshop."

Feeling against Adams has also been engendered, it is said, because of the fact that during the past two weeks fully a score or more of miners and others who were deported during the troublesome strike days have returned to the district and are actively engaged in circulating among all classes and attempting to create sympathy and sentiment for Harry Orchard's alleged confession, and for this reason it is believed that Adams' friends may think that if Wells should be gotten out of the way before the case comes to trial it would be difficult to convict Adams.

#### An Anonymous Letter.

About a week ago General Wells received an anonymous letter threatening him with death.

Other anonymous letters are reported to have been received by different mining companies of the district stating that their mills would be blown up in different ways, and following the attempt on General Wells' life more guards have been employed and, increased precautions are being taken.

## ACTOR MURDERS AN ACTRESS, THEN ENDS HIS WRETCHED EXISTENCE

### Double Tragedy at Clarendon Hotel, St. Paul, With William Trainor as the Heavy Villain.

St. Paul, March 29.—William D. Trainor, a travesty actor, shot and killed Mrs. William Pryor, an actress with whom he was traveling, in an apartment at the Clarendon hotel early this morning, and then committed suicide. Mrs. Pryor was about 25 years old. The tragedy occurred about 1:30 a. m. At that hour the night clerk in the hotel heard two shots, and, rushing upstairs, he found Mrs. Pryor lying dead, shot through the temple. Trainor was shot in the back of the head, but was still living. He was hurried to the city hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock this morning.

#### Cause of the Tragedy.

An open letter found in the room after the murder indicated that Mrs. Pryor had threatened to leave Trainor. The letter was one which had been sent by Trainor to Mrs. Pryor before she left her husband, and it is believed that the actress had been reminding Trainor that he had not lived up to promises he had made her.

Trainor and Mrs. Pryor, who appeared on the stage and who registered at the hotel as "Trainor and Trainor," had an engagement at the Unique theatre, Minneapolis, three weeks hence, but so far as known they had nothing in sight for the days intervening. Three dollars was found in Trainor's pocket, and it is thought that they were near the end of their resources.

#### Trainor's Career.

Coroner Miller learned today that Trainor's home is in West Union, O., that he has a brother in Reno, Nev. Trainor, who was about 30 years old, appeared at a vaudeville theatre in St. Paul last June with a woman whose stage name was Mohler. Before that he had toured in company with a woman whose stage name was Lloyd. Trainor and the Mohler woman left St. Paul for the Pacific coast last June. Some time after that date they separated, and the actor began to tour with the woman who he murdered today.

The home of the husband of the dead woman is in Providence, R. I.

## BLAME POLICE FOR THE RIOT IN NEW YORK

### Socialists Say Their Meeting Was Called for Beneficent Purpose.

#### REPUDIATE SYMPATHY WITH BOMB THROWER

##### SILVERSTEIN STILL ALIVE—STATEMENT OF ROBERT HUNTER.

New York, March 29.—Robert Hunter, the noted sociologist, tonight declared that he was not only present at yesterday's demonstration of the unemployed in Union square, that ended in a bomb explosion, but that, had opportunity offered, he would have addressed the crowd in defiance of police prohibition and so brought about a test in the courts of the right of free speech. It had been advertised that Mr. Hunter would address the meeting, but in the excitement that followed the action of the police in driving the crowds from the square he was lost sight of, and no one today was it generally known that the settlement worker was on hand prepared to carry out this part of the program even if it led to his arrest.

#### Determined to Speak.

Mr. Hunter's position in the whole matter was set forth in a statement over his signature given to the Associated Press. The writer deplores the "outrage" of the bomb, and refers to its author as a fanatic who has injured the cause of the unemployed. Mr. Hunter says until he arrived at the square he was ignorant of the fact that speechmaking had been forbidden. He learned this of the police, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that the right of peaceful assembly and free speech might be tested in the courts. He adds that he had no chance to be heard, for presently the police "charged the crowd with incredible brutality." Mr. Hunter describes his own escape from under a horse's hoofs; tells how he was dragged by officers from the square, and then determined to speak in order that